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of study may be obtained, which may be used as a starting point at least for teachers throughout the country. If the work of the committee is well done, the significance of such a document cannot be measured. The thought of instilling the broadest conception of human brotherhood in the minds of children, beginning at a most tender age, is so obvious that it seems strange that the practical working out of the thought should have been begun so late in the history of the peace movement. If children are not permitted to grow up believing that the true theory of human relations is 'An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth,' it will be not so difficult in adult years to make them accept the dictum of the great Jewish apostle of human brotherhood, 'As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so to them.'

"B. C. GREGORY."

This, besides its value for the work in Massachusetts, may prove exceedingly profitable, as Mr. Gregory suggests, in furnishing a typical course of study for teachers throughout the country. We hope that many more such conferences may be held.

The prize essay contest has resulted in the writing of seventy-one essays by the seniors of fifty preparatory schools and twenty-one normal schools of the country. Twenty-two States are represented in this contest, and, although the judges have not finished their reading, a glance at the essays indicates a remarkable amount of careful research work. The awards, as stated in the announcement, will be made at the annual meeting of the League in July.

Several letters have been received lately from teachers planning to do summer institute work who wish to promote the peace sentiment among summer school students. Literature for free distribution has been supplied these teachers. We wish, however, that we had an unlimited amount to use in this way.

As last year, the League has been invited to meet with the National Education Association during its convention in Boston, and arrangements are now being made for our headquarters during the week and also for our public meeting.

Massachusetts State Board of Trade on Increase of the Navy.

RICHARD L. GAY, SECRETARY.

At a meeting of the Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, held April 12, upon the question of new war vessels, the following, presented by Judge L. E. Chamberlain of Brockton, was unanimously adopted:

"The Massachusetts State Board of Trade is fully committed to the principle of the adjustment of all international disputes by a resort to law instead of force.

"An appeal to arms settles the question of which is the stronger, the better equipped, the more resourceful of the contending parties; it does not necessarily settle the justice of the questions involved. No question is truly settled until it is settled right, hence the futility of continuing a resort to force and intimidation when the same machinery which adjusts controversies between individual litigants is available and can be made use of by nations.

Since the establishment of the Hague Tribunal in 1898, the excuse for war has disappeared.

"Regardless of our splendid isolation and the fact that this country is on friendly relations with all other nations,—without a war cloud on the horizon—sixty-eight to seventy per cent. of the national budget is devoted to the cost of war or preparation for war.

"There is a limit to a nation's capacity to yield up taxes. If its treasury is expended in a useless and wasteful manner, it must ultimately have an effect upon its credit and borrowing capacity. The nations of the world are to-day staggering under the burdens of competitive armament. This insane rivalry exhausts the national resources, and the relative strength is still maintained.

"We have become a world power not because of the Spanish war, not because of our navy, but because of our growing and expanding commercial importance, because of our justice and fair dealing with other powers—inspiring and demanding confidence and respect. No nation has any design upon us; we certainly have none on any nation. We had much better continue our laudable purpose of increasing the efficiency of the Hague Tribunal by a progressive growth into a true judicial court, than talk peace and goodwill, and still keep in the race for excellence in the wasteful and destructive naval competition in which the world now seems engaged.

"A constantly increasing number of our citizens in business and commercial life are being forced each year to the conviction that Congress is not expending our national revenues to the best advantage, and are protesting against added burdens caused in a large measure by the unnecessary increases in our naval establishment.

"To maintain that department at its present standard of efficiency is all that the great majority of our citizens require. More than this is contrary to wisdom and the requirements of a people who demand peace and seek the goodwill of all nations, doing and exacting justice.

"We commend the efforts of the six Congressmen from Massachusetts, whose votes the past week were registered

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in favor of but one battleship, as being more in harmony with the sentiment of Massachusetts than the four who found it necessary to vote for two. We look to our Senators in their action on the pending bill to give voice to the prevailing sentiments of peace which we believe we here express."

Boston, April 12, 1910.

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I. This Society shall be designated the "AMERICAN PEACE SOCIETY."

ART. II. This Society, being founded on the principle that war is contrary to the spirit of Christianity and of all true religion and morality, shall have for its object to illustrate the inconsistency of war with this spirit, to show its baleful influence on all the great interests of mankind, and to devise means for insuring universal and permanent peace.

ART. III. All persons desirous of promoting peace on earth and goodwill towards men may become members of this society.

ART. IV. Every annual member of the Society shall pay a yearly fee of one dollar; the payment of two dollars a year constitutes one a contributing member; the payment of five dollars a year constitutes one a sustaining member; the payment of twenty-five dollars at one time constitutes any person a life member. The Board of Directors may establish other memberships.

ART. V. Branch Societies shall be formed on the following basis: The members of the Branch Societies shall be members of the American Peace Society. The membership fee in Branch Societies shall be one dollar a year. One-half of the membership fee in the Branch Societies shall be paid to the American Peace Society, in return for which the ADVOCATE OF PEACE shall be furnished to the members of the Branch Societies.

ART. VI. The Presidents of the State Branch Societies shall be *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the American Peace Society.

ART. VII. The Officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, an Auditor and a Board of Directors, consisting of not more than twenty members of the Society, including the President, Secretary and Treasurer, who shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board. All Officers shall hold their offices until their successors are appointed, and the Board of Directors shall have power to fill vacancies in any office of the Society. There shall be an Executive Committee of seven, consisting of the President, Secretary and five Directors to be chosen by the Board, which Committee shall, subject to the Board of Directors, have the entire control of the executive and financial affairs of the Society. Meetings of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee may be called by the President, the Secretary, or two members of such body. The Society or the Board of Directors may invite persons of well-known legal ability to act as Honorary Counsel.

ART. VIII. The Society shall hold an annual meeting at such time and place as the Board of Directors may appoint, to receive the reports of the Directors and the Treasurer, to choose officers, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

ART. IX. The object of this Society shall never be changed; but the Constitution may in other respects be altered, on recommendation of the Executive Committee, or of any ten members of the Society, by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting.

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